

P. J. ROBINSON, R. E. SCOTT, R. E. SHARLAND, N. H. F. STONE, A. R. TANNER, D. TUTT and M. W. WOODCOCK.

Guests present were: Revd. E. BACK, Mrs J. BACK, Dr R. J. BAKER, Mrs Z. BALLARD, Dr J. D. BRADLEY, P. BULL, Mrs J. B. CALDER, Lady ELLIOTT, Dr C. C. H. ELLIOTT, G. D. ELLIOTT, Mrs M. S. FITTER, C. GIBBONS, Mrs M. C. GIBBONS, Mrs ISABEL McCULLOCH, Dr AMICIA MELLAND, Mrs D. C. MONK, P. J. MOORE, T. PARMENTER, S. PRINGLE, Mrs ANN SCOTT, Mrs MARY SETON-WATSON and Mrs B. J. WOODCOCK.

Dr Clive Elliott spoke on "The Quelea Problem in Africa" and an abstract of his address will be published later.

The undescribed female of *Euphonia xanthogaster cyanonota* Parkes

by Kenneth C. Parkes

Received 10 September 1987

Dr Robert W. Dickerman recently requested from me a list of the Carnegie Museum of Natural History material of the Rufous-bellied Euphonia *Euphonia rufiventris*. Within this series, which I had not previously had an occasion to examine, 2 female specimens stood out as differing in several respects from the others; their bills were smaller, they lacked reddish-brown under tail coverts, and they had a buffy wash on the lower abdomen. It became evident that these 2 specimens, from Arimã, Rio Purús, Brazil, had been misidentified, and were in fact examples of the Orange-bellied Euphonia *Euphonia xanthogaster*. Furthermore, they represented the hitherto undescribed female of the subspecies *E. x. cyanonota* Parkes (1969, *Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl.* 89: 17). I therefore took these specimens to the American Museum of Natural History to compare them with females of *E. x. dilutior* Zimmer of northeastern Amazonian Peru, from which I had separated *cyanonota*.

Four females of *dilutior* were available, from Puerto Indiana, Orosa and Lagarto (2). Within the genus *Euphonia*, females often display more striking subspecific characters than do males, but this is not true of the 2 races under consideration here. The 2 females of *E. x. cyanonota* are closely similar to those of *dilutior*, but have the blue-grey area of the nape extending onto the posterior part of the crown. The yellow-green chin spot is slightly more extensive posteriorly, and the pinkish-buff of the abdomen is less extensive anteriorly and more abruptly differentiated from the grey of the breast than in *dilutior*, in which the breast is lightly washed with the pinkish-buff of the abdomen. There is no difference between the races in the colour of green of the dorsum or the yellow-green of the flanks.

Address: Dr K. C. Parkes, The Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Section of Birds, 4400 Forbes Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15213, USA.